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BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLII.—NO. 97

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
HOT CORN GILL, at 8 P. M. Walter Bann. Matinee at 2 P. M.LYCEUM THEATRE.
BURLINGAME, at 8 P. M.WALLACK'S THEATRE.
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, at 8 P. M. Lester Wallack.BROOKLYN THEATRE.
FERRELL, at 8 P. M.TONY PASTORE'S NEW THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
FERRELL, at 8 P. M. E. R. Thorne, Jr.EAGLE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.PARK THEATRE.
BRASS, at 8 P. M. George Everett Ross.CHATEAU MARILLIE VARIETIES.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.BOWERY THEATRE.
MARIE STUART, at 8 P. M. Mrs. Sophie Miles.THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
PIQUE, at 8 P. M. John Davenport.GLOBE THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.GERMANIA THEATRE.
DAS MAEDEL ODER DAS GELBE KREUZ, at 8 P. M.PARISHAN VARIETIES.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Day and evening.OLYMPIC THEATRE.
VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be partly cloudy or clear.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For prompt and regular delivery of the HERALD by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to this office. Postage free.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were lower and the market heavy. Gold opened and closed at 112 7/8, with sales meanwhile at 112 5/8. Money on call was supplied at 3 and 4 per cent. Government securities were dull and investments only steady.

FUCHS, the butcher of Simmons, was placed on trial yesterday. There was no difficulty about the jury, and we see no signs of insanity in the defence.

FRENCH NEWSPAPERS will be the first to feel the beneficial effect of the late elections. The raising of the state of siege will not affect the outward appearance of things in the great cities to any extent.

OUR EXTRADITION TREATY with England seems to be difficult of application in the case of Winslow, and as the insufficiency of its provisions is recognized on both sides of the Atlantic it should not be difficult to amend them, no matter what becomes of Boston's favorite son.

A BUOY MISSING.—Hull Gate pilots report that the buoy indicating Man-of-War Rock, off Thirty-fourth street, East River, has been missing for the past month. The proper authorities will take notice, as this is a very dangerous point for vessels outward bound by Long Island Sound.

JOY TO NEW YORK!—Woe to the plundering horse car companies! Work has been begun at the Battery on the Rapid Transit road. Let the Supreme Court give us the confirmation of the Rapid Transit Commissioners' report, and then let us have a race between the constructors as to which will give us the first five miles of a stout, handsome double track road.

THE KHEIVIE'S SAFETY lies, as we have pointed out, in his playing the money Powers of Europe against each other. Thus what he got from England for the canal shares brought a handsome sum from France to pay the interest on his loan. Now Italy joins hands with France to issue a new copper-fastened loan wherein to stow and secure the Kheivie's floating debt, and so save him from financial shipwreck.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY promises to be cloudy, with probable rain. The storm, which was central in Iowa on Tuesday, has moved northward over the lake region, and is now passing northeastward through the St. Lawrence Valley. Warm southerly winds, followed by a westerly and northwesterly blow, with cold, are in the programme for New York. Ulsters are not yet out of season. They will go out with the oysters. In this respect there is a relation between fashion and fish.

THE RUSSIAN CRITICISM upon Disraeli's statement, in arguing on behalf of the Royal Titles bill, that it was necessary, in view of Russian aggressions in Asia, to tell the subject peoples of India that England meant to hold Hindostan against all comers, have a strong justification. International courtesy should have closed the English Premier's mouth, but in his statements of the necessity for an imperial title this is not his only blunder.

THE DECISION IN THE DOLAN CASE is not an adjudication of the controversy between the two claimants to the office of Commissioners of Jurors. On that point the Court of Appeals merely decided that an officer de facto can summon jurors without vitiating a trial, provided he complies with the law. The Court of Appeals will make a separate decision on the question whether Mr. Dunlap or Mr. Douglas Taylor is the legal Commissioner of Jurors. The case was argued yesterday by A. Oakley Hall for Taylor and Mr. Evans for Dunlap, but several days may elapse before the Court reaches a decision.

Four Per Cent Interest.

The great problem of the period is a reduction of the taxes which weigh so heavily on all the industries of the country. That class of politicians who masquerade as reformers are loud and obstreperous in professing a wish to alleviate the burden of taxation, and if their methods were as wise as their professions are noisy they would deserve commendation. They have hit the real tone of public feeling in their clamors for lower taxes, for there is nothing which the people so earnestly demand. But the small economies they propose in the expenses of the West Point cadets and curtailment of the salaries of public officers would bring so little relief that they are hardly worth considering, while Congress neglects so obvious and practicable a measure as reducing the enormous interest on the national debt.

We are still paying six per cent interest on the greater part of our public debt, while Great Britain pays only three per cent upon hers. It is discreditable to those who control our affairs that in the eleventh year after the close of the war we are still paying war rates for the use of money. The possibility of borrowing at four and a half per cent is officially recognized by the Secretary of the Treasury, who does not doubt that he could refund the five-twenty sixes at that rate if Congress would give him authority to issue long bonds. We believe that the whole debt could be refunded at four per cent with proper legislation and a skilful administration of the finances. This belief is founded on the fact that men are now buying government bonds at such prices that they get only four per cent for their money. At the Stock Exchange yesterday the price of United States five per cent bonds, redeemable in 1881, was 118, the price of gold yesterday being a shade less than 113. Now, supposing the currency to remain in the same state as at present for the ensuing five years, the government in redeeming these bonds in 1881 would pay the equivalent of 113 in currency—that is to say, it would pay 100 in gold, which is the same thing as 113 in currency. The present buyers at 118 would therefore lose five cents in five years, or one cent a year on each dollar of the investment. Deducting this one cent from the five per cent interest on the bonds it is plain that the net interest on the investment would be only four per cent. As people are found willing to purchase bonds redeemable in so short a period as five years at a price which barely reimburses the principal with four per cent, there ought to be no difficulty in disposing of bonds having forty years to run at the same rate. We are, therefore, justified in assuming that the national debt might be refunded at four per cent if we had able statesmen and financiers at the head of affairs.

The saving of interest would be sufficient to defray the whole civil expenses of the government. By the last debt statement, published on the 1st of this month, it appears that the public debt bearing interest in coin amounts to \$1,695,037,250, on which the interest at four per cent would be \$67,800,000. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, estimated the interest payable in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, at \$97,000,000, so that if we could reduce the rate on the whole interest-bearing debt to four per cent there would be an annual saving of nearly \$30,000,000.

There are various reasons why a government in good credit is able to borrow money considerably below the ordinary market rates. Consols or government bonds combine the advantages of productive fixed property and ready money. Property in real estate, ships or factories cannot be suddenly converted into money without great sacrifice, but there is seldom any difficulty in converting government bonds at their market value. The man who has government bonds locked up in his safe finds them as good as money in an emergency, and yet, unlike money thus locked up, they never cease to draw interest. If large sums are wanted bonds are easily convertible into cash; if small sums are wanted the bonds are unfailing collateral on which money can always be borrowed in any ordinary state of the market. So convenient a form of property need not bear a high rate of interest to make it eagerly sought. Another reason why interest on government bonds need not be high is their exemption from State and municipal taxation. Other property pays an average of about two per cent in local taxes, and in this city about three per cent. A person here, who lends money on mortgage at seven per cent and pays three per cent taxes on his mortgages, realizes only four per cent net on his investment, and mortgages are inferior to government bonds in ready convertibility into money and as a collateral security for loans.

It is as shameful as it is wasteful for a government, in perfect credit like that of the United States, to be paying, in time of peace, higher rates for the use of money than private individuals. The very form of the bonds proves that it was not expected, at the time of their issue, that the government would continue to pay the enormous war rates of that period. The five-twenty bonds were made redeemable in five years from their date, in the expectation that by that time it would be no longer necessary to pay so high a rate of interest as six per cent. The ten-forty bonds rested in like manner on the idea that, after the expiration of ten years, five per cent might be a higher rate of interest than the government would need to pay. The five years have passed, the ten years have passed, and we are still paying six per cent on the greater portion of the war debt, which is a disgraceful proof of financial imbecility. Why should not our government, like that of Great Britain, have the full advantage of its great resources and assured credit? Why should the United States pay six per cent interest while England pays but three per cent? Why should the national Treasury derive no advantage from the utility and convenience of its bonds and their complete exemption from local taxation? There can be but one answer, and that answer is found in the incapacity of our rulers.

Of course the national debt cannot be refunded all at once in four per cent bonds. It is a process which requires time, and be-

cause it requires time it is necessary to begin. All this winter and spring have been wasted, the new five per cent loan having been all taken before the meeting of Congress, and we are still paying six per cent on more than a thousand millions. Nearly one-third of this sum is not redeemable until 1881, and no complaint is made in relation to that portion of the six per cent bonds. But there are \$721,318,000 of six per cent bonds which became redeemable in 1870, 1872 and 1873, and it is monstrous that the country is compelled to pay six per cent on that vast sum when private individuals are every day buying government bonds in the Stock Exchange at prices which yield them only four per cent net interest.

There is but one remedy for this disgraceful state of things, and that is for the people to take up the four per cent cry and insist on being heard. Not only our American rulers but all rulers are slow to move in any important change until an aroused public sentiment pushes them along. It is by the press, by popular meetings, and by the live part of political platforms, that governments are impelled. During the corn law agitation in England one of the league orators illustrated the necessity of pushing on the Peel Ministry with popular demonstrations by a parody on these quaint rhymes:—

When the wind blows,
Then the mill goes;
When the wind drops,
Then the mill stops.

The parody was in this form:—

When the wind blows,
Then the Peel goes;
When the wind drops,
Then the Peel stops.

Nothing was ever more historically true, for the powerful breath of popular sentiment forced Sir Robert Peel to take up and carry the reform. Our government must in the same manner be forced to give the country relief from the heavy burden of exorbitant interest. Let this demand be put into all the political platforms; let the whole press of the country lend its breath to kindle the agitation; let a strong cry for a reduction of this needless burden be raised in all the marts of business and all the walks of industry; let the wind keep the mill in motion until this grist is ground, without heavy toll to a syndicate.

A Suggestion for Cheap Cabs.

It seems to us that it would be an excellent idea for the American District Messenger Company to endeavor to supply a want long felt in this city—that of cheap cabs. Already this company has much of the machinery necessary for the service, and all that is required to carry the design into execution are the vehicles. A little capital will secure these, and thereby a very useful company will add largely to its business and its profits. Nothing could be more serviceable or convenient than this plan, if carried into execution. A system of signals like those now in use for the employment of messengers can be adopted for the ordering of carriages, and thus it will be possible to procure a vehicle for any purpose and at reasonable rates without being compelled to go in search of it. The company has its wires in every direction; its instruments are to be found in many private residences and public resorts, and its offices and stations are located all over the city. Its business is of that character that a cab service would be growth in a legitimate direction. Most of our citizens testify to the usefulness of the messenger and telegraph service when properly carried out. Formerly it was next to impossible to send a message to any part of the city except through one's own servants or by an unknown or untrustworthy messenger. Now a responsible company undertakes to do this peculiar and necessary service at a given signal, which every citizen can make from his own house; and if the company will add the cab service to its other business its usefulness will be greatly extended. The suggestion strikes us as entirely feasible and one that ought to be acted upon without delay. Before the district messenger system was adopted there were people who predicted that it could not succeed, and if the company acts upon this idea of supplying cheap cabs at short notice we believe that there will be as many false prophets in this instance as there were in the other case. There is nothing impracticable in the scheme. To a large class in this city cabs and carriages are as much a necessity as are the street cars to the working people. The reason why they are so seldom used is because the charges are too high and they are too difficult to obtain when wanted. In order to procure a carriage most people are required to go as far as their contemplated journey itself, and then it is not certain they will be able to get what they want, even at the extortionate rates now demanded by hackmen. The adoption of the plan we suggest would obviate all this, bringing a cab or carriage to every man's door without any search or effort on his part, and the system could not fail to prove very successful.

THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.—Every now and then the Aldermen vote this imponderable commodity to distinguished persons, and on exceptional occasions accompany it with a gold box; but it is doubtful if the freedom of the city has any more substantial existence than appears in such holiday demonstrations or any value to ordinary people. Just now a gentleman has this problem before the courts. He thought he possessed the freedom of the city generally, and particularly the right to the ordinary use of the sidewalks. But he came to a point where that part of the street was occupied by people engaged in delivering a safe. Their tackle crossed the walk in such a way as to throw him down and cause a severe injury, and he demands damages. All the people will be interested to know what the judgment in this case will tell—whether the sidewalk can be occupied by a safe company or any one else, to the exclusion of its secure use by the public?

MR. DANA AND THE SENATE.—Mr. Dana is not confirmed because he wrote a letter that any gentleman would have written in the same circumstances. His defeat will tend to remove from the shoulders of the President some portion of the responsibility for many very bad appointments, for people will now reason that the President knew the Senate better than others did all the time, and that he appointed to vacancies as good men as he could get confirmed.

The Rejection of Mr. Dana—The Mission to England.

The vote in the Senate on the nomination of R. H. Dana, Jr., to be Minister to England, will alarm and distress the conservative sentiment of the country. The Tribune, whose Washington correspondent seems to be a member of the executive session, tells us that, on the motion to confirm Mr. Dana, twenty democrats and eleven republicans voted against him, and seventeen republicans in his favor. It is painful to see in this list antagonistic to Mr. Dana such men as Bayard, Kernan, Thurman and Randolph. We can understand how the leaders of an opposition party should not stand in the way of the blunders of the party in power. There is a political law, which seems to meet the approval of representative legislative bodies here and in England, to the effect that the duty of an opposition is to oppose, destroy, overturn. This is the theory that animates the liberals in their war upon the proposal to call the Queen Empress. If the democrats in the Senate meant to throw odium on their body they did it in voting against Mr. Dana, for if Mr. Dana had been supported by them he would have been confirmed.

It would have been much better for Messrs. Bayard, Kernan and Randolph to have waived any party advantage that may come from the defeat of Dana and gone upon the record as supporting the President whenever he nominates gentlemen to office. No better man than Dana has been named for high place in many a day. His defeat is disheartening to all who believe in republican governments as the best method of securing good men in office. It only remains for the President to send some man into the Senate as Minister who will command the confidence of the country and of both parties. The opposition to Mr. Dana began in personal pique. It took a party shape as soon as the World opposed him. The victory is the result of an alliance between General Butler, "machine" republicans and the democratic Senators. Now let the President give us a nomination with a character so high and pure that there cannot even be a criticism upon it.

Such a candidate is Henry W. Longfellow. Mr. Longfellow is an honored, illustrious and gifted citizen. His name is a household word throughout England. He would do credit to both countries. There would be no cabal against him. The fact that he is a literary man should not be a bar to his nomination. Our literature has furnished some of its most famous representatives to diplomacy. Joel Barlow, whom Byron was disposed to regard as the American Homer, was our Minister to France in the great Napoleon's days; Washington Irving was Minister to Spain; Edward Everett was Minister to England; his brother Alexander, to China, Spain and the Netherlands; Bayard Taylor was secretary to our Russian Legation; Mr. Bancroft served us at two courts, London and Berlin; Henry Wheaton was sent to Prussia and Denmark by Mr. Van Buren; Mr. Marsh is now in Rome and Mr. Boker in St. Petersburg; Hawthorne represented us in Liverpool and Howard Payne in the East; Motley was at Vienna and London, and Robert Dale Owen served us at the now extinct court of the two Sicilies. Therefore it would be a very graceful thing for General Grant to send Longfellow to London. It is a nomination that would meet with universal favor, not only in England but in America.

DOM PEDRO II.—Yesterday at noon the Emperor of Brazil sailed from the port of Pará, his last port of call on his way to New York. The Hevelius, our special despatch announces, may be expected here as early as the 15th inst., which is the Saturday before Easter. The parting of His Majesty from his subjects at Pará was most auspicious, a night and day having been spent in a round of loyal demonstrations, described in our despatch. From the plan of the imperial tour telegraphed us it appears that His Majesty's stay in New York will be of short duration. It will be observed that the French Republic sent a representative to Pará to greet the Emperor, and we hope the hint will not be thrown away on our national and municipal authorities in urging them to extend a hospitable welcome to this ruler of a great and friendly nation coming to do the Republic honor in its Centennial Celebration.

THE IRISH RIFLEMEN are not only coming to shoot in the centennial match, but to advance the old and honorable contest with our boys, in which they have twice sustained defeat, to a third trial. They will be heartily welcomed. We are sorry that the English riflemen still apparently sulk because they did not have their way about an "Imperial" team. In view of the Royal Titles bill they must now see that such a style would only be applicable to India, whence, no doubt, a number of fine riflemen—tiger shooters—could be chosen. Sir Henry Holford's resignation from the captaincy of the English team should leave the way open for the selection of riflemen for our contest. The gallant Scotch and Irish teams deserve great credit for their prompt responses to our invitations.

DANGEROUS WALLS AND BUILDINGS have caused so many accidents that there is no excuse for those responsible for their care when unsuspecting pedestrians are crushed beneath the ruins of such buildings that are left unguarded by proper fences. The latest accident in Division street, by which several children have been dangerously if not fatally injured, shows that proper precautions for the safety of passers-by were not taken. We hope that the authorities will take steps to have the owner of this rickety structure severely punished, and that the friends of the injured will promptly sue for and recover heavy damages from Mr. Daniel Woolf. An example is needed.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER continues to rise steadily, and at Memphis is half an inch higher than the flood level of 1874 and eleven inches higher than that of last August. Fears are entertained of a still greater rise, which will raise the river above the highest level on record. The river measurement at Memphis is now thirty-four feet eleven inches. When the waters reach the danger

line of thirty-four feet at this point the country opposite Memphis is overflowed. At thirty-four feet seven inches on the gauge the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad is flooded. If, as is anticipated, a further rise of one foot occurs we may have to record one of the most disastrous inundations that has ever devastated the Mississippi Valley.

Mr. Kilbourne's Revenge.

None of the conspiracies which have been lately exposed in Washington have astonished the country more than that in which Mr. Hallet Kilbourne has just been detected. This gentleman was put in jail because he would not tell what he knew of the real estate pool, and since he has been there he has apparently had a better time than if he had been at liberty. His card for breakfast, dinner and supper, which we printed a few days ago, show that imprisonment has not had any bad effect on his appetite. Lent did not discourage his ideas of epicurean feeding. No man ever ate so much in so short a time. The enormous consumption of spring chicken, tenderloin, terrapin, Philadelphia squab, birds, buttered parsnip, French peas, stewed peaches and sardines of which Mr. Kilbourne has been guilty attracted the attention of Mr. Glover, the Chairman of the Real Estate Pool Committee, and now the terrible explanation of his diabolical appetite is plain. The dark and damning fact is apparent that Mr. Kilbourne is in a conspiracy to cripple the investigations in which Congress is engaged by exhausting the appropriations.

Breakfast, dinner and supper; supper, luncheon and dinner; dinner, luncheon and breakfast, follow each other in Mr. Kilbourne's little bill, like the buff trip slip, the blue trip slip and the pink trip slip in the railroad rhyme, but with this difference, that six cent fare or eight cent fare were far below his sublime ideas. He held that his "lieber Freund" should "punch in the presence of the prisoner, a ten dollar check for a dinner fare." When Mr. Kilbourne was locked up in his double cell he was naturally much enraged with the government. He was in a position not unlike that of Cousin Joe in "The Rough Diamond," who was kicked down stairs by a gentleman who afterward invited him to dine. "Well," said Cousin Joe, as he picked himself up, "if I can't be revenged on him I'll be revenged on his wittles." So it was with Mr. Kilbourne and the government; he determined to be revenged—and he was.

What other motive than that of revenge or conspiracy can be attributed to a man who eats for breakfast one sirloin steak, \$1; one cold turkey, \$1; one tenderloin steak, \$2; two squabs, \$1 50; one shad (Lent), \$1; besides bacon, eggs, potatoes, cold tongue, chicken salad, water cresses, apples, iced cream, cakes, cucumbers, &c., and follows it up with a dinner which respect for our readers forbids us to describe, whose insatiable maw devours food of the value of \$25 40 in a day? Does Mr. Kilbourne eat such enormous meals as this in a state of freedom when he has to foot the bills himself? We think not. When at liberty he probably breakfasts on tea and toast, lunches at a bar, where he gets a bowl of soup for a glass of whiskey and dines on stewed potatoes, which, we have the highest authority for saying, are "mighty filling at the price." No; revenge alone could inspire such gnawing hunger combined with the cheering consolation that the bill would not go to him but to the Chairman of the Real Estate Pool Committee. Mr. Kilbourne, like Cardinal Wolsey, is evidently a man of the "most unbounded stomach," and when we mark the steady growth of his bills for "breakfast, lunch, dinner and supper" from \$12 50 to \$25 40, we find a practical illustration of how "increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on." Let us hope the consciousness of his fearful crime against the government will sit lightly upon his—well, let us say, his breast.

We learn from the "True History of the Bastille" that the State prisoners therein confined were allowed a certain sum for their meals, and that they frequently entered into conspiracy with their jailers to speculate in the provision market. There is good reason to suspect that this has been the case with Mr. Kilbourne, Boss Shepherd, John O. Evans, Sam Young, the jailers and Freund, and that they have endeavored to get up a corner in terrapin and shad, Kilbourne being employed as the active agent in raising all luxuries to exorbitant rates. It is certain that the price of edibles has increased since his arrest. Thus we find this daring man engaged not only in a conspiracy to ruin the government by exhausting the already depleted Treasury, but also in a plot to create a famine in Washington. Well, let Mr. Kilbourne go on in his mad revenge. He may ruin the government and make a fortune out of the markets, but in the end there are well founded hopes that he will perish of indigestion. Eighteen dollars' worth of food a day would destroy even the nine stomachs of a camel or give an ostrich the dyspepsia.

DISASTERS ALONG THE COAST have been distressingly frequent during the last month, and many a stout mariner has found a watery grave within sight of the treacherous land. The south coast of Long Island, being low and unmarked by prominent topographical features, is one of the most dangerous during the season of storms. The loss of the schooner Helen J. Holloway may be set down as due to a miscalculation by her master as to his true position, and the roar of the breakers was the only warning he received of his mistake. On such a dangerous coast, lying right in the track of coasting vessels bound north, an additional number of lightships is needed for the safety of navigation. Two of these, at least, should cover the south coast of Long Island, and from points not less than ten miles to seaward.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.—We publish on another page of the HERALD this morning an interesting communication from an old Cambridge oar in relation to the Oxford and Cambridge boat race. The communication explains not only the difference in the style of rowing of both crews, but accounts, in a great measure, for the great change which has taken place in the Cambridge boat, and which helped, within the last week, to make the light blue the favorite for winning.

Freshet Waves on the Western Rivers.

The rise and fall of the Western rivers during seasons of rain are governed by the movements of the freshet waves created by the accumulation of waters from their respective watersheds. The average rates of movement of these volumes in twenty-four hours, on the principal rivers, have been carefully computed from data derived from a series of observations extending over a considerable period, and with the following results:—On the Missouri River, from Fort Benton to Omaha, the freshet wave moves at the rate of 157 miles in twenty-four hours, and from Omaha to the junction with the Mississippi at St. Louis 126 miles; on the Upper Mississippi River, from St. Paul to Davenport, the rate of movement is 37 miles; on the Lower Mississippi, from St. Louis to Vicksburg, the freshet wave travels at the rate of 94 miles per twenty-four hours, and from Vicksburg to New Orleans, 100 miles; on the Alleghany River, from Oil City to Pittsburgh, 120 miles; on the Ohio River, from Pittsburgh to Louisville, 124 miles, and from Louisville to Cairo 60 miles; on the Cumberland River, from Nashville to the junction with the Ohio, 100 miles. The above figures give the average velocity; but variations occur with the increase or decrease of the volumes of water carried by the channels. The difference between the freshet wave velocities on the different rivers, and even on the several sections of the same river, is due to the more or less rapid drainage or accumulation of drainage from the watersheds at certain portions of the river system. The velocity increases from St. Paul to New Orleans, on the Mississippi, because of an increase of volume southward, but it decreases from Fort Benton to St. Louis because the river grade decreases per mile in the Lower Missouri Valley, and the feeders or tributaries drain the great plains, from whence there is but a very limited quantity of water discharged into the rivers, and that very slowly, the Missouri deriving its principal volume from its sources in the Rocky Mountains. The Alleghany and Upper Ohio show a comparatively high freshet wave velocity, because these rivers drain watersheds of markedly abrupt topography, which discharge their waters into the rivers with extraordinary rapidity and thus generate high but short freshet waves. In the Lower Ohio, from Louisville to Cairo, the grade being comparatively flat, the impetus of the wave is checked and the velocity reduced to one-half that on the upper section. A knowledge of the movements of these freshet waves on all rivers adapted for internal navigation is of the utmost importance, and the timely notice now given of the approach of floods by the Signal Service Department should enable every intelligent resident along the threatened line to guard against the loss of either merchandise, produce or floating property.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Clara Morris is very ill again. San Francisco has raised \$2,000 for Hungary. Maine lumbermen are driven from the woods by the deep snow. General Butler has closed his Washington residence for the season. California raises the biggest pear, the biggest banks and the biggest feet. The Globe-Democrat says that St. Louis real estate shows no sign of appreciation. Senator James E. English, of Connecticut, is at the Astor House, on his way to Washington. Men with nice Morocco satchels are carrying home five cents' worth of lime for housecleaning. The new Welsh magazine is called Y Fawr. Its leading idea is to wage Y Fawr on Salan. The Louisville Courier-Journal reaches this office tomorrow. It is too bright a paper to be mutilated. Richmond Enquirer.—"There is no moral censor so keen and so pure as a politician out of office." James Morgan Hart has been elected Professor of Modern Languages and English Literature in the University of Cincinnati. A Philadelphia judge has rendered a decision against telegraph poles. But in New York a man can speak his mind against one lamp post. O'Logan says Lotia's hair is as red as cherries. Senator Logan's hair is as black as cherries. Belknap's hair is as blonde as an orchard. Congressman James G. Blaine, of Maine, and Senator Allen T. Caperton, of West Virginia, arrived in the city yesterday and are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Jacksonville Union boasts that Southern California is called the Coney Island of the South. There is a woman in Jersey so economical that the other night, while her husband was asleep, she turned and made over his last pair of pantaloons for one of the children. It is worthy even of repeated notice that in the history of Berlin America is represented by one volume of Emerson and twenty-six volumes of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. Such is life. When a man buys a little bit of a basket of strawberries no bigger than a pint he carries it around ostentatiously as if it made him tired; but he has two pounds of liver put in this paper like a lace shawl. A St. Jo (Mo.) baby, one of twins, has one blue eye and one black, a parrot nose, a wolf's ears, a pig's tusks, three hands, a club foot and a heavy beard. It has been engaged to steal persons for the Chicago Tribune. The Rochester Democrat quotes:—"The favorite brain nourishment in the New York Herald office, says Waterloo of the St. Louis Republic, is not fish, but thistles; and the HERALD certainly does make the loudest noise." Come, we got off that joke on you Jack some time ago. Get up something original.

Richmond, Va., is to send steamboat excursions to the Centennial. These excursions will be arranged so as to allow visitors a week at Philadelphia. The boat, the old Isaac Bell, will afford accommodations as a hotel, the expense of the trip being about \$30. Other coast cities will probably follow this example. Gray eyed men make the best sperminers; amber eyed men make the best musicians; hazel eyed men make the sharpest critics; blue eyed men make the warmest poets; red haired people make the best bird players; brown haired people make the best cooks. A hair in a restaurant hash always dark brown and just eight inches long. The Norwich Bulletin says nearly every one was prepared for April fool jokes on Saturday. One gentleman crossing Shutehock street saw a neatly wrapped package lying on the crosswalk, but was too sharp to pick it up, and merely smiled at the harmless snarl and passed on. When he saw a boot black stop and under it take out a box of fine cigars that some one has dropped, he took a grip on an expression which may be in the hymn book, though we never saw it there, and sat down and wrote his motto that he was lonely and the world seemed to be all slipping away from him. The Wilmington (N. C.) Review says:—"The Virginia papers, without authority for so doing, have been claiming General Loring, the gallant officer in the Kheivie's service, to whose skill it is said that the recent decisive victory over the Abyssinians is due, as a Virginian." As far as we can ascertain General Loring was either born in Wilmington or removed here as early as age. One of the oldest citizens here recollects the two Loring boys, of whom the distinguished officer was one, when they were schoolboys here, and no more than eight or ten years of age. Their father was Reuben Loring, a brick mason, and a brother to the Senator North Carolina journalist, Thomas Loring, Esq."